Diseases of Blood vessels & nerves.

Of Apoplexy and the means of preventing it.

Introduce some general remarks on Cephalic diseases, on their different seats & symptoms — see on Epilepsy p. 7.

arises from wounds. But however much the diseases of the nervous system are ~~blended with~~ bring the blood vessels into sympathy, there are diseases which affect the nervous system primarily, and the other systems in an inferior or secondary manner. Every part of the nervous system is ~~subject to~~ exposed to the same causes of disease which produces diseases in the arterial, such as preternatural excitement – Debility from Action & Abstraction – Depression – ~~excessive~~ excitability morbid excitement Oppression – prostration – disorder & death. They are all at times perceptible, both to ~~the lovers of~~ the patient and physician. ~~This~~ The signs of disease when they appear ~~also~~ in the nerves ~~is~~ ~~do~~ are not indicated by the pulse, & hence the reason why they are less known, & more difficult to ~~cure~~ cure than diseases of the blood vessels. I remarked formerly that the blood vessels were the outposts of the system, and it is only after these have yielded to the protracted action of ~~the~~ stimuli that the nervous system

apoplexy.

We have finished the history & cure of those diseases which affect the blood vessels directly, or which make their first impressions upon them. We next took notice of those diseases which after affecting the blood vessels primarily seized by them, and fixed with ~~on~~ their principal force upon other parts of the body. We should next proceed to treat of the diseases of the nervous system in which I included mind - brain - nerves muscles - but where shall we find such diseases? ~~in~~ only in systems of nosology. ~~For~~ Even the diseases which affect any one of the four component parts of the nervous system are very ~~rare~~ and very transient. ~~For~~ ~~instance~~ The tetanus is ~~only~~ one of them. It appears only in the ~~[illegible]~~ muscles in most cases especially when it ~~X~~

comes forward, and exposes itself to the remote causes of diseases. Hence their diseases mark the higher grades and ranks of civilized life. — I said they seldom exist without bringing other systems into sympathy — parti-

The pulse is synocha — synochus, or it is ~~slow~~ — depressed, ~~or~~ intermitting, or slow. It sometimes descends down to 9, & even 7 strokes in a minute, — ~~the~~ quick pulse is less dangerous than a slow pulse as it shews reaction in the system. The most dangerous cases are attended with a foaming at the mouth, & sweats on the forehead — a pale face is more dangerous than a red, or suffused face.

It continues from one minute to ten days. —

=ularly the blood vessels. I shall begin by treat=
=ing of those diseases in which this is most obvious=
=ly the case. & 1st of Apoplexy

This disease is known by a suspension of all the voluntary motions with the senses external & internal and of the sleep, while the action of the heart and arteries continues. ~~but little~~ ~~impaired~~. The sleep is sometimes attended with Snoring & foaming at the mouth. It is distinguished from common sleep by coming on more suddenly, and ~~without being attended~~ by the sleep being ~~preceded~~ ~~with by watching, or fatigue~~, and ~~by pain~~ predisposition — a short neck and exciting difficult respiration. & the immediate blood to cause. ~~& ultimate~~ Its remote causes are generally local. I shall not separate them either of the

1 Intemperance in eating & drinking.

2 Indolence, and a sedentary life.

3 Long, and painful application to any one subject whether it ~~is~~ tests the Understanding, or the passions.

~~They prevail in Paris during the cold~~
~~South winds.~~

Apoplexy from this cause, is
unknown in Africa, and in Coun=
=tries uniformly warm. —

Baglivi tells us the Apoplexy was once apparently epidemic in Rome in 1694 from the uncommon solicitude which then pervaded every person from the distracted state of the nations of Europe.

Our Countryman Mr Ramsay died in London ~~for~~ of this disease from the undue exercise of his Understanding in perfecting ~~a~~ a steam boat which was to move itself against wind & tide.

4 Insolation – commonly called a stroke of the Sun. It is remarkable the

~~The exciting causes of Apoplexy are more numerous, but they are sometimes combined with the remote causes. of~~ ~~They are 1 violent exercise of the whole body.~~

5 Loud and long speaking. I have

Two players likewise ~~fell~~ have fallen dead upon the stage while engaged in ~~pronouncing pieces~~ reciting, viz Mrs Pope and Mr Coleman. The latter died while pronouncing the following words –

" Is there not another, & a better world."

met with two Accounts of Clergymen's falling dead in the pulpit while they were delivering ~~to~~ ~~this~~ Sermons. The mind in all ~~these~~ cases cooperated ~~on~~ with the lungs in imparting preternatural impetus to the blood vessels of the brain. Take notice of these facts. I shall apply them in treating of the diseases of the mind.

5 ~~to~~ Impure air from any cause, particularly Azote produced in crowded assemblies. I have heard of two Judges ~~in and~~ who died upon the bench, ~~and of~~ from this cause.

7 Tight dresses, especially around the neck. — also carbonic poisons

8 Indigestible Aliment. I have known it induced by toasted cheese, and roasted Clams. Chs Meredith & Robt Wilson. Worms? why not Hydrocephalus internus.

9 great heat applied to the head.

the Empress of Russia
Mr Carmichael Mr Murray - and
& in discharging the faces, also
a partition.

& please in his lord Sat down to
a dinner he did not like - pushed it from
him & ~~he died dead from~~ died in his chair. The
Rev Mr Pembertons - had bleeding at nose
& sneeze from clothes not fitting him.

4 Smoke of Tobacco.

10 The fumes of lead and mercury, & the

11 Contusions. Montaine says he lost a B^r in six hours after receiving a stroke with a tennis ball.

9 an Emetic which has operated to an excess. 10 Long stooping. Strain=ing

12 Intoxication. This now & then acts without predisposing debility.

13 The stoppage of any usual hemorrage whether from the nose, hemorrhoids Vessels, or Uterus.

14 The repulsion of a cutaneous emption, or the sudden healing of an habitual sore.

15 Strongly excite passions as joy, and anger. Ch^s Meredith & the German. Capt. Ulm's stepfather – hard to + in Africa – and in Cam=

~~15 Inoculation, Hydrophobia~~ ~~tries where heat is uniform.~~

V use of Tobacco in Smoking. Dr Tipot relates a story of two Brothers in Silesia who smoked for a wager. The One died apo-plectic with the 27th the Other with the 18th pipe in his mouth.

24 a suppressed Salivation. 24 sleeping in a damp house, or room.

25 a sudden change in the weight of the Air particularly by the fall of the ☿ in the barometer. The equilibrium of the external & internal Air is supposed to be thus destroyed, & the Disease to be created by the external Air pressing outwards & upwards.

16 Damp & cold weather, also extremely warm & cold weather. These act chiefly upon old people. cold fat - as in the cases of Mr Lawrence Esq & his Cryer Dr Dort

17 A full meal. hence some men die at a convivial board. Six in Berlin during the Mr Adams's residence there. Judge Shippen.

18 heavy suppers, and the want of supper in persons accustomed to it.

19 The neglect of annual ~~bl.~~ or customary bl. —

20 The Absence of periodical Gout. Dr Gregory's Case. —

21 Di of Opium injected into the bowels brought it on a patient whose Case is related by Dolaeus. —

22 Lightning & Electricity in too large a quantity. — 23 The system = = parate v

24 Fevers of all kinds more

I speak of ~~the~~ ~~fits~~ apoplexy from this cause formerly. In Paris many persons ~~deaths~~ ~~occurred~~ died from apoplexy in Paris in 1747 whose bodies had bluish spots on them especially on one side which shewed its derivation from fever. ~~They~~ Apoplexies were likewise Epidemic in Paris 1749 during the prevalence of what was ~~word~~ called a putrid fever. Morgagni mentions similar instances of this disease being produced by Epidemic fevers.

[a] Sometimes there is a total absence of all signs of disease from excess of morbid action ~~producing~~ all

~~+~~ brain and even the cutting away of part of it give no pain - pressure induces not only pain - but ~~Lethargy~~ coma ~~& death~~ apoplexy palsy & death.

& no marks of disease at all

27 ~~25~~ Long protracted especially ~~malignant fevers~~ Headach

28 a Colic - Come on in this way in the Imp: of Infin.

The brain is differently affected accor=
=ding to the nature of the remote Exciting
Cause, which excites this Disease. —

~~The most common way is~~

~~The~~ Most commonly the function
of the brain is suspended or destroyed
by ~~a~~ pressure from Congestion of blood,
or water in its ventricles, - or in the
theca vertebrarum or the pineal gland;
The blood or water ~~are~~ is either effused
in Consequence of the rupture of a
vessel, or of simple Congestion. In the former
case it is called extravasation — in the
latter case it is called Intravasation.
The former is I believe always fatal. (a)
It is remarkable that while punctures of the
Sometimes the ~~brain is~~ excite=
=ment of the brain is suddenly

or effusion, or disorganization of any kind appears in the brain. A german writer Dr Schlitting has supposed death to be induced by a spasm or sudden contraction of the brain. I mentioned formerly the fact wh. supported this opinion - the pressure of the finger when thrust into it. The arteries - the lungs - the ~~liver~~ - the bowels - the stomach - the bladder - muscles & even skin - all possess a contractile power - which they discover in disease. Why shd. not the brain possess the same power? =

~~or effusion or disorganization of any kind appears in the brain.~~

Here bring on Cases, Corna &c

= Sometimes the exciting cause of apoplexy, ~~thro~~ throws the blood into ye face instead of the brain. This is the case where a bleeding of the nose is produced by a paroxysm of anger or joy. Capt: Hawkins - has fully proved the opinions of Dr Rush on this subject. Again ~~it is~~ the blood is diffused all over the face - creating a reddish dark color, and attended w th difficult breathing. I have seen it twice from fort, & relieved it by cupping. I have called it facial apoplexy. Bring in ~~here tooth~~ minors apoplexy. Judge Peterson

destroyed, and no, or but small vestiges of ~~disorganization~~ disease are to be found in the brain. Joy, anger, lightning, electricity — Azote — and the fumes of lead & c appear to act in this way. (This is taken notice of by Bussieres.) They prostrate the brain by their immense force of stimulus below the point of secretion, ~~and the of consciousness~~ hence no inflam.n — or V

Dr Cullen has divided apoplexies into sanguineous & serous, and has assigned to each a number of specific symptoms, and directed ~~for~~ them a different mode of Cure. — This division is hypothetical, and the practice founded on it, is highly injurious. From an examination of all the dissections

1

I have been able to lay my hands on, I find no difference in the symptoms, whether the disease be produced by congestion or effusion, ~~from a rupture of a blood vessel~~ of blood or water. The stimulus from the presence of water produces the same symptoms, & requires the same method of Cure as the stimulus of blood. —

It is commonly said the 3rd fit of this disease is always fatal. I have not found it so. It sometimes affects a dozen times before it kills, particularly in Drunkards; Dr Trotter says he has seen patients survive 30 fits. I have known the ~~young persons~~ fits to kill more than One, It is said to affect people in the decline of life only. But I have known it affect

V women are less subject to this Disease than men probably from plethora being obviated in them by the menstrual discharge, as well as by their less exposed to its remote & exciting Causes.

It is hereditary in some families.

I took notice formerly of its occurring about the Vernal & Autumnal equinoxes more than at any other times. —

+ The fit of apoplexy which terminated the splendid literary Career of Dr Darwin was preceded with unusual health & spirits the night before his death.

‡ Judge Peters — ~~to~~ before Justice 1806

rural persons in early & middle life. Lastly it is said to affect persons of short necks only, but I have known it twice to affect persons of a slender make & of long necks. ~~I have two instances of~~

Before I proceed to speak of the remedies proper to cure the disease I shall mention its usual precursors, or premonitory symptoms. They are drowsiness, giddiness, elevated excitement, headache, and weakness in one or both limbs, after lying on one side, unusual dreams, the bright mare, proving, occasional bleeding at the nose, flatulency, the absence of habitual or periodical piles, & gout, dull or false vision, or sudden darkness, tinnitus aurium, dull hearing, a faltering of the tongue, cold feet, loss of memory, fuller inspiration than usual, and an inflation of the face & neck. also epileptic pains, or symptoms of Angina & worst fits ~~[illegible]~~ whenever any of these

In this way it was often prevented in the late Dr Darwin. He sometimes bled himself in his carriage, where he felt any of its premonitory & alarming symptoms. might have been thus prevented in Mr Ord. –

When ~~[illegible]~~ this disease comes on without any premonitory signs ~~in which case~~ it is generally fatal. It indicates the rupture of a blood vessel to have taken place.

symptoms occur in patients predisposed to apoplexy, it is time for a physician to be alarmed. ~~to~~ In this forming state of the disease, the loss of ℥x ij or ℥xvij of blood, abstinence, & a purge often prevent the disease being completely formed, and thus save the system from all its terrible & destructive conse-quences. Webster says stripes has prevented it.

When we are called to a patient in this disease, when it is formed, the first thing to be done, is to clear the room of all unnecessary attendants. ~~Fresh air is essential to~~ The air which has been breathed is poison to a person in whom life is suspended by a single thread.

The next thing to be done is to loosen all tight ligatures about every part of the body. Open the collar-untie gaiters - and even pull off

✓ Frictions to the body & volatiles to the nose should be carefully avoided. The

After copious V.S. if indicated,
+ Cups should be applied to the temples, head & neck to aid the lancet in emp:
- tying the blood vessels of the brain.
+ Scarifications, pricker & bellis on temples neck &c

+ also from side opposite to that which is most affected - the seat of the disease being on the side last affected.

floors & boots, if they bind the feet. ~~Ald~~ head
shd likewise be elevated if possible. —

~~This~~ While these steps are taking, ~~the~~ the usual preparations should be made for abstracting prepare, or morbid determination to the brain by means of V.S. ~~Friction & stimulating substances applied to the crown sh. at the same time.~~

This remedy should be regulated by the habit of the ~~disease~~ patient, the exciting cause, and the state of the pulse. Apoplexy from a Contusion requires more copious V.S than from any other cause. — The blood may be drawn when practicable from the jugular veins, Carotids; but when this cannot be done, it shd be drawn from both arms at ~~once~~ ‡. The success of this remedy depends in a great measure upon the promptness with wch it is applied, & the quantity of blood drawn in a short time. An hour in this disease disorganizes

v Spoonful of Salt thrust into the mouth having cured apoplexy, where V.S. could not be used. It acted by inducing a new action & perhaps by inducing a salivation.

more than a day; in a fever, or a month in many chronic diseases. But these are cases in wch we must depart from this direction — & that is where the pulse is ~~weak~~ depressed, slow, or intermitting. Here blood must be drawn after the manner recommended by Riverius. Remember the gradual abstraction of stimulus in some states of disease is as important as the gradual application of it. Great advantage would probably arise from leeches thrust up the nostrils. ~~Where Vs. cannot be used, the~~ pressure of one of the carotid arteries has been recommended by Dr Parry of Bath. It has once been used with success in this city. It suddenly lessens the quantity & impetus of blood in the brain. I have heard of a table V a 2nd remedy is vomits. Dr Fothergill

prevailed in Paris in 1749 yet: afforded no relief, but they yielded to copious purg=ing. Here again you see ~~its~~ the affinity of apoplexy to fever in requiring different remedies in different years.

As the Bladder sometimes loses its power of dis=charging the Urine, it should be extracted by the Catheter.

a liquid from the nose into the stomach. This has been used with success by Dr Jones the author of vulgar errors in medicine.

commends them in high terms.
They should only be used where the
disease has been induced by a full
meal, ~~or~~ worms, or any offensive
matter lodged in the stomach.
~~They as~~ However great the danger may
be from their exhibition, they are safe
compared with the danger of neglecting
to discharge the contents of the stomach.
Vs. should always precede their ex-
-hibition. — Where the usual emetics
cannot be taken, or
fail of exciting a vomiting, it shd.
be brought on by ~~thrusting a feather~~ tickling the
throat with a feather or by means of
syringe so contrived as to convey emetics in
3 The bowels should be emptied as
soon as possible by active purges,
or acrid glysters. ~~In the apoplexies which~~ V
4 ~~the~~ cold water or ice should be

[H] or partially translated, ~~so partially~~ Delirium before to another part of the body after two or three bleedings. This never takes place until the force of the disease in its original spot has been considerably reduced. By creating an inflamm^n upon the skin, or the epispastic disease on the extremities, we imitate nature, ~~we to imp~~ ~~part~~ - that is, we translate ~~a di~~ morbid excitement, but we improve upon her ~~we~~ do it always. She does it occasionally. We translate it to the ~~extrema~~ skin - She often translates it to internal & vital parts. Muscles, but - Defin^n

V [The design of applying them first to the extremities is because the excitem^t of the brain in the first stage of apop^y is above the stimulating point, while the limbs are below it. They discover this by their coolness, & frequently by a weak pulse. — ~~The~~ ~~This~~ In favor of this practice I shall add another reason, drawn from the operations of nature. We often see a violent disease in one part of the body, either wholly above [H]

applied to the head where it is unusu=
=ally hot, or where a great throbbing
is perceived in the temples, or when from Effusion or Ass.
of the head the hair be cut off, or thinned
to aid the action of these cold applica=
=tions. They are indicated more especially in all those
cases where Apoplexy is induced
by ~~Bessent Air~~ and attended with much plethora.
~~to~~ intoxication. I
~~have often when a boy seen a Drunken~~
~~man cured in a few minutes by~~
~~pumping cold water upon his head.~~

If these Remedies fail of giving relief,
recourse must be had to the following
stimulants.

1 Blisters to the Arms - legs & Neck. ~~Drunkenness.~~
2 Cataplasms of mustard to the feet.
3 The Actual Cautery to ye Neck or head.
4 Acrid glysters. ~~5 Volatile salt~~

5 a full bounding pulse are always alarming.
6 a foaming at the mouth is always dangerous.
7 a white face is more alarming than a red face.
8 The absence of fever is alarming in the first stage of the disease. The coming on of a fever late in the disease is equally so.
9 The pulse becoming intermitting after D.S. is a bad sign.
10 It is mostly fatal when it comes on without premonitory signs. It shows a rupture of a blood vessel in the head.

Good Signs

1 - The presence of fever, or a quick pulse on the first attack of the disease. palsy on one side favourable.
2 general sweats are generally favourable.
3 more recover from apoplexy, induced by drink than by any other cause.

Sometimes a stupor - drowsiness & a defect of memory follow a recovery from apoplexy. They have been removed by setons & cauterls applied to the neck.

We come now to mention the means of preventing a recurrence of this disease. —

They are

1 Temperance

~~Electrical~~ Electrical shocks. 7 Friictions, &c
lastly intense light, and certain
sounds, of a loud, or acute nature.

~~330 - 1 q. 0~~

The following are signs of an unfavorable issue of the disease.

1 It is always most dangerous when it attacks young men. I do not recollect to have seen but one - ~~perhaps more~~ recovery favor it in a person un- Hilly - Dr. Call - Wm Wister - supposed pneumonia
= Dec 30. ~~It is~~ It is ~~still more~~ fatal to children.
I mentioned this formerly in treating of ~~the~~ of the ~~forms~~ of the Hydrocephalic state of fever called Apoplexia Infantilis.

2 It is ~~more~~ generally fatal where one side is convulsed.

3 Few recover, who in a fit, move their hands to their heads.

4 A Chilly fit after apoplexy from a blow without alarming symptoms, ~~gen~~ is for the most part a fatal sign. — V

Th. L. Cl. Inaugural Dissertation

For p: 16

⊙ It is worthy of of notice – that the apo-
-plexy exhibits all the symptoms of
~~predisposition and~~ previous & consequent morbid phenomena
of fever
that were formerly described —
the premonitory signs of
elevated excitement, and the usual
marks of debility & dyspepsia, morbid ex-
-citement ~~in the blood vessels~~ ~~with abnormal exhibitions~~ oppression-
& prostration in the blood vessels according
to the grade of the disease – debility from
~~from the~~ ~~abstraction of~~ in the muscles their excitement being
absorbed by the blood vessels – Disorder in
the effusion of blood or water in the
brain in fatal cases.

It has once cured Epilepsy. I mention
this fact to show that the two diseases occu-
-py different parts of the brain.

Horses are subject to apoplexy.

It is called in them Sleepy Staggers.
— It differs from what is called the
mad Staggers. In the former horses
fall down only. In the latter they
run against the sides of their stable, or
a fence, or a wall & thus often injure
or destroy themselves. It is supposed
to be madness. —

Interment did never take place tho soon
after death. Tacitus mentions a case of spon-
-taneous resuscitation 3 days after the appa-
-rent extinction of life.

Dissections shew no polypi in heart.

V ~~This disease is common~~ There are cases however in which sleep is not attended with snoring. In this case the healthy apoplexy of sleep ~~extends~~ rises to a ~~a marked~~ slight degree of disease. The greater the snoring, the more profound ~~the~~ sleep, and the greater the danger of apoplexy.

I have said the ~~the~~ action of the muscles is suspended, but to this there is frequently an exception. ~~The~~ Patients in a fit of apoplexy often swallow liquors that are put into their mouth. In this case the muscles of deglutition are ~~tap~~ excepted from the influence of the disease. a vomiting sometimes attends. ~~right~~ One side moved - one arm too. The peristaltic motion of the bowels continues in this disease in common with the action of the heart & lungs, but the

Sphincters ~~and~~ and the rectum and ~~the~~ ~~also the~~ neck of the bladder ~~a~~ cease to perform voluntary actions, and hence the fæces & Urine are discharged involuntarily in this disease. ~~At~~ While the limbs and most of the ~~ye~~ muscles are suspended in their actions, their natural position excitement is transmitted to the heart & blood vessels which act with preternatural & accumulated force, or succumb ~~upon~~ under their impression excitement - hence the pulse is V

fasses ~~and~~ impaired in

Mrs Smith - had ~~epilep~~ fits of L Epilepsy.

Desquamation of memory

would be best supported by lying on a hard bed, or matrass. They produce restlessness which prevents the night sweats from stagnation of blood. +

7 By never sleeping with the head inclined on a Chair. —

8 By avoiding Costiveness & difficult Stools. Recollect the cases of Mrs Carmichael & Mrs Massey & the Empress of Russia.

Now an account of the Remedies for a fit ~~as of~~ ~~to~~ Drunkenness &c nearly related to Apoplexy & sometimes ends in it, ~~the~~ I refer you to my inquiries &c. They are chiefly cold water to the head, or whole body — fear &c.